CURRENT MINNESOTA LABOR MARKET CONDITIONS

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December, 1982 Supplement to The Review of Labor and Economic Conditions
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Nation

Although there were some encouraging signs in the economic statistics for November, the Nation's economy was still quite depressed. Further declines in industrial production and nonfarm payroll employment together with a small rise in personal income suggest that the recession had not ended.

Employment conditions continued to be dismal in November. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 10.8 percent in November, up from 10.4 percent in October and a third quarter average of 9.9 percent. Although total employment (seasonally adjusted) showed little change in November, seasonally adjusted nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell by 163,000. Over 60 percent of the November decline in payroll jobs was in the durable goods manufacturing industries.

Other developments in November show a mixed picture. The surge in housing starts and the drop in the discount rate were genuine positive signs, but the increases in retail sales and personal consumption expenditures were largely the result of a strong rise in auto sales which was spurred by cut-rate financing. Also, industrial production continued to decline and personal income rose very slowly. However, many economists expect some recovery in the first half of 1983 as interest rates fall further and spending by consumers picks up.

State

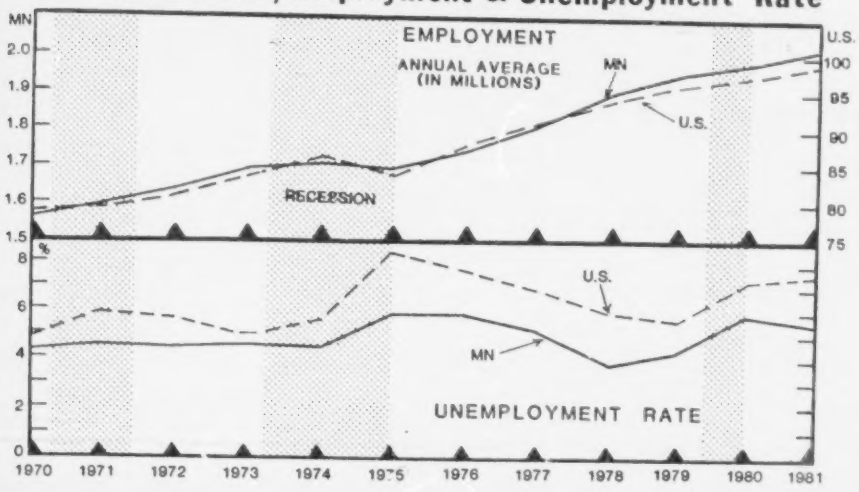
After appearing to stabilize in September, the Minnesota economy deteriorated in October and November. The unemployment rate rose while both total employment and nonagricultural wage and salary employment continued to decline.

Minnesota's seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate rose a full percentage point to 8.6 percent in November after a 0.4 of a point rise in October. Although Department analysts believe that the rates in both October and November were too high, it is impossible to estimate the amount of over-statement. The slightly larger than normal drop in unadjusted total employment in November was not thought to have been an exaggeration. Meanwhile, seasonally adjusted nonagricultural wage and salary experienced its sharpest decline in November since last April. Nearly half of the November decrease in wage and salary employment was in the durable goods manufacturing industries. In September it had appeared that employment in durable goods manufacturing had ended its almost steady decline that began in October, 1981.

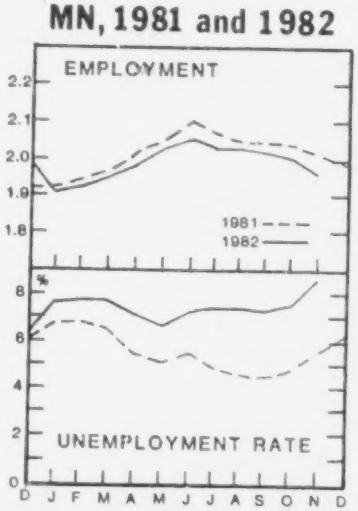
There were, however, some signs in November that the Minnesota economy might show some improvement in the coming months. Seasonally adjusted average weekly initial claims for unemployment benefits, an indicator of future unemployment, fell 34 percent in November. Also in November, the average workweek in manufacturing, also seasonally adjusted, rose for the second straight month, climbing to 39.2 hours from 39.0 in October and 38.6 in September. The claim load and hours worked statistics are probably reflective of business adopting a wait-and-see posture before making any new adjustments in their work force.

Labor Force Estimates	MINNESOTA (Numbers in '000's)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in '000,000's)		
	Nov. 1982	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago	Nov. 1982	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	2153.7	-11.3	18.9	110.9	0.1	1.7
Employed	1969.1	-30.4	-50.5	99.4	-0.5	-1.1
Unemployed	184.6	19.1	69.4	11.5	0.6	2.8
Unemployment Rate						
Actual	8.6	1.0	3.2	10.4	0.5	2.5
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a	n.a	n.a	10.8	0.4	2.5

MN and the U.S., Employment & Unemployment Rate



MN, 1981 and 1982



Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours, and Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT 1/ (thousands)			PER CENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	1700.0	1710.1	1769.5	-0.6	-3.9						
MANUFACTURING	335.3	342.0	357.3	-2.0	-6.2	363.78	360.89	9.28	9.23	39.2	39.1
Durable Goods	193.7	202.3	214.0	-1.8	-7.1	370.00	370.94	9.32	9.32	39.7	39.8
Furniture, Lumber and Wood	13.4	13.7	13.9	-2.4	-3.7	371.51	370.33	9.70	9.72	38.3	38.1
Stone, Clay and Glass	8.0	8.4	8.7	-4.1	-7.6	353.75	357.35	9.26	9.21	38.2	38.8
Primary Metals	5.4	5.5	6.5	-1.0	-16.1	326.34	325.99	8.82	8.67	37.0	37.6
Fabricated Metals	32.1	32.7	33.6	-1.8	-4.5	435.07	442.02	10.56	10.60	41.2	41.7
Nonelectrical Machinery	78.0	78.9	85.5	-1.2	-8.9	376.11	371.70	9.45	9.41	39.8	39.5
Electrical Machinery	25.5	25.6	25.7	-0.4	-0.8	322.26	317.52	8.20	8.10	39.3	39.2
Transportation Equipment	4.8	5.9	5.2	-19.4	-7.4	359.72	383.18	9.20	9.80	39.1	39.1
Other Durable Goods 2/	31.6	31.7	34.9	-0.2	-9.4	347.04	348.80	8.59	8.57	40.4	40.7
Nondurable Goods	136.6	139.7	143.3	-2.2	-4.7	355.36	348.91	9.23	9.11	38.5	38.3
Food and Kindred	45.5	47.6	47.3	-4.5	-3.8	336.26	318.97	8.60	8.35	39.1	38.2
Textile and Apparel	5.3	5.5	7.2	-4.5	-26.0	203.58	211.41	5.85	5.84	34.8	36.2
Paper and Allied	31.1	31.1	32.0	0	-2.7	435.08	435.08	10.31	10.31	42.2	42.2
Printing and Publishing	34.6	34.8	34.9	-0.7	-0.8	353.29	354.35	9.98	10.01	35.4	35.4
Chemical and Petroleum	8.8	9.1	9.5	-2.8	-6.7	378.18	389.46	9.90	9.91	38.2	39.3
Rubber and Leather	11.2	11.5	12.6	-2.1	-10.7	292.93	283.69	7.96	7.73	36.8	36.7
NONMANUFACTURING	1364.7	1368.1	1412.2	-0.2	-3.4						
Mining and Quarrying	6.3	6.6	14.2	-4.4	-55.6	477.48	494.08	12.87	12.80	37.1	38.6
Metal Mining	4.4	4.5	12.3	-3.4	-64.4	530.31	517.19	14.69	14.61	36.1	35.4
Construction	64.5	68.7	72.1	-6.2	-10.6	480.56	524.66	14.26	14.18	33.7	37.0
Building	18.3	19.4	21.3	-5.6	-14.1	484.66	500.74	12.89	13.04	37.6	38.4
Highway and Heavy	11.6	13.5	12.4	-14.5	-6.6	356.90	456.54	11.74	11.92	30.4	38.3
Special Trades	34.6	35.9	38.4	-3.5	-9.9	514.51	562.78	15.88	15.72	32.4	35.8
Transportation	60.1	60.7	63.9	-1.1	-5.9						
Railroads	12.5	12.6	15.0	-1.3	-16.9	472.53	472.53	9.99	9.99	47.3	47.3
Trucking and Warehousing	23.3	23.5	24.2	-0.9	-3.7	434.25	432.12	11.93	11.97	36.4	36.1
Public Utilities	33.1	33.2	34.5	-0.3	-3.9	464.51	463.34	11.83	11.85	39.1	39.1
Communications	19.0	19.1	19.9	-0.6	-4.3	429.31	429.31	11.18	11.18	38.4	38.4
Elec., Gas and Sanitary	14.1	14.1	14.6	0.1	-3.5	506.00	503.60	12.65	12.59	40.0	40.0
Trade	428.9	427.4	443.1	0.4	-3.2	207.98	207.31	7.05	6.98	29.5	29.7
Retail	318.6	316.3	326.2	0.7	-2.3	165.51	164.62	6.13	6.03	27.0	27.3
General Merchandise	46.9	44.8	50.0	4.8	-6.2	160.15	159.05	5.74	5.66	27.9	28.1
Food Stores	44.9	44.5	45.4	1.0	-1.1	209.91	211.30	7.47	7.44	28.1	28.4
Automotive	33.5	33.7	34.1	-0.7	-1.8	244.76	240.64	7.35	7.27	33.3	33.1
Eating and Drinking	104.8	105.7	106.7	-0.8	-1.8	90.71	88.34	4.34	4.09	20.9	21.6
Wholesale	110.4	111.2	116.9	-0.7	-5.6	356.02	351.54	9.32	9.30	38.2	37.8
F.I.R.E.	97.3	97.5	98.0	-0.2	-0.7						
Finance	46.6	46.4	45.7	0.3	1.8						
Insurance	35.2	35.3	35.5	-0.2	-0.7						
Real Estate	15.5	15.8	16.8	-1.8	-7.4						
Service Industries	388.3	390.6	385.9	-0.6	0.6						
Hotel and Lodging	19.1	19.8	21.0	-3.3	-9.1						
Business Services	58.6	59.2	58.7	-1.1	-0.1						
Health Services	133.5	133.5	131.2	0	1.8						
Private Education	24.7	24.5	23.7	0.7	3.9						
Soc. Serv., Museums etc.	84.5	84.3	83.3	0.2	1.4						
Government	286.3	283.4	300.7	1.0	-4.8						
Federal	30.2	30.3	30.8	-0.3	-2.0						
State	73.8	72.3	75.4	2.1	-2.1						
Local	182.3	180.8	194.6	0.8	-6.3						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.
2/ Includes Scientific Instruments and Miscellaneous Industries.

Labor Force Data: State, SMSAs, and Counties

Area or County	November, 1982 Prelim.		
	Labor Force[1/]	Unemp.	Un. Rate
State of Minnesota	2153747	184608	8.6
Metropolitan Areas			
Duluth/Superior (Duluth City Only)	36238	4080	11.3
Fargo/Moorhead (Clay County, MN Only)	28266	1823	6.4
Minneapolis/St. Paul SMSA[2/]	1170492	86960	7.4
Rochester SMSA (Olmsted Co.)	58718	3713	6.3
St. Cloud SMSA[3/]	76392	7130	9.3
Counties			
Aitkin	5210	769	14.8
Anoka	110863	8288	7.5
Becker	12388	1256	10.1
Beltrami	16210	1515	9.3
Benton	11795	1109	9.4
Big Stone	3879	246	6.3
Blue Earth	29389	2047	7.0
Brown	15314	1067	7.0
Carlton	11796	1449	12.3
Carver	20752	1364	6.6
Cass	9601	1166	12.1
Chippewa	7148	602	8.4
Chisago	14604	1145	7.8
Clay	28266	1823	6.4
Clearwater	3864	642	16.6
Cook	2159	311	14.4
Cottonwood	7176	419	5.8
Crow Wing	16902	1936	11.5
Dakota	109622	8034	7.3
Dodge	8147	690	8.5
Douglas	13096	1061	8.1
Faribault	10661	771	7.2
Fillmore	11640	731	6.3
Freeborn	17694	1301	7.4
Goodhue	19579	1581	8.1
Grant	3328	169	5.1
Hennepin	531862	39176	7.4
Houston	9849	542	5.5
Hubbard	5524	659	11.9
Isanti	10271	1105	10.8
Itasca	17753	3597	20.3
Jackson	7693	337	4.4
Kanabec	5558	675	12.1
Kandiyohi	18130	1178	6.5
Kittson	3250	195	6.0
Koochiching	7914	1166	14.7
Lac qui Parle	5698	361	6.3
Lake	5017	1906	38.0
Lake of the Woods	1917	166	8.7
Le Sueur	11641	1301	11.2
Lincoln	3556	174	4.9
Lyon	14625	894	6.1
McLeod	15729	1123	7.1
Mahnomen	2615	262	10.0
Marshall	6280	620	9.9
Martin	14345	1069	7.5
Meeker	11115	948	8.5
Mille Lacs	8983	994	11.1
Morrison	13192	1901	14.4
Mower	16903	1241	7.3
Murray	5841	314	5.4
Nicollet	15054	980	6.5
Nobles	11909	599	5.0
Norman	4504	234	5.1
Olmsted	58718	3713	6.3
Otter Tail	23680	1858	7.8
Pennington	6323	549	8.7
Pine	9512	1127	11.8
Pipestone	5430	286	5.3
Polk	15956	1397	8.8
Pope	5406	454	8.4
Ramsey	260559	19932	7.6
Red Lake	2198	319	14.5
Redwood	10600	639	6.0
Renville	11882	961	8.1
Rice	23784	2009	8.4
Rock	5494	259	4.7
Roseau	5314	671	12.6
St. Louis (Inc. Duluth)	98144	21143	21.5
Scott	25030	2116	8.5
Sherburne	14321	1632	11.4
Sibley	8259	642	7.8
Stearns	50276	4389	8.7
Steele	16187	1249	7.7
Stevens	5740	295	5.1
Swift	5215	522	8.4
Todd	11494	997	8.7
Traverse	2682	181	6.7
Wabasha	9665	885	9.2
Wadena	6377	592	9.1
Waseca	8737	632	7.2
Washington	63786	4349	6.8
Watonwan	6443	393	6.2
Wilkin	4228	293	6.9
Winona	22344	1894	8.5
Wright	33414	2556	7.6
Yellow Medicine	7653	470	6.1

Technical Notes:

1/ Labor force data is computed according to BLS methodology. The method includes an adjustment to assure that the sum of the substate areas equals the separately estimated State total. This adjustment is Applied to all county and SMSA areas. County and area unemployment was multiplied by an adjustment factor of 1.50; employment was multiplied by 1.02. For a more detailed explanation see the Review of Labor and Economic Conditions, Vol. 4, No. 4, (February 1978 issue), p. 29.

2/ Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, Washington, and Wright Counties.

3/ Benton, Sherburne, and Stearns Counties.

Selected Minnesota Program Statistics

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

Tables 1 and 2 provide data on persons who filed a claim for unemployment compensation in Minnesota during the month. Only those claiming benefits from the regular State program are represented since data on the characteristics of Federal employees and veterans are not available.

In November, the total number of claimants for unemployment benefits rose at only half of the average October to November percent increase of the past four years. Claimants in October showed only a slight gain from September. The smaller than normal October to November rise in claimants was also very widespread among the various industry sectors. Although still quite high, claimants in Mining rose only nominally in November. Over-the-year, the number of claimants rose by 45 percent, the smallest annual increase since last March. The gains from the year earlier have been getting increasingly smaller in each month since September.

Table 1. Distribution of Insured Unemployed, By Age and Sex, November, 1982

Age Groups	Number	Percent Distributions		
		Men of Totals	Men of Men	Women of Women
TOTALS	62026	70.1	100.0	100.0
Under 45	48224	70.6	78.3	76.4
Under 25	12781	68.8	20.2	21.6
25-34	23234	73.0	39.0	33.8
35-44	12209	68.2	19.1	21.0
45 and Over	13802	68.3	21.7	23.6
45-54	7978	68.0	12.5	13.8
55 and Over	5824	68.6	9.2	9.8

Table 2. Distribution of Insured Unemployed By Industry and Occupation, November, 1982

Industry and Occupational Attachment	Number	Percent of Total	Percent Long-Term 1/ Unemployed	Women as Percent of Total
Total, All Industries	62026	100.0	29.7	29.9
Ag., For., Fish.	855	1.4	11.3	21.8
Mining	6932	11.2	60.5	4.2
Construction	8049	13.0	13.2	4.9
Manufacturing	20917	33.7	26.5	30.7
Pub. Utilities	1943	3.1	25.0	22.4
Wholesale Trade	3925	6.3	30.0	25.7
Retail Trade	6069	9.8	28.1	44.5
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	1338	2.2	31.7	58.8
Services	10075	16.2	34.9	55.7
Public Admin.	1207	1.9	15.2	40.6
Inf. Not Available	716	1.2	4.7	29.1
Total, All Occupations	62026	100.0	29.7	29.9
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	8390	13.5	40.7	42.4
Clerical	6627	10.7	31.5	77.9
Sales	2031	3.3	31.0	34.6
Services	4366	7.0	27.1	57.7
Farm., For., Fish.	839	1.4	9.2	20.1
Processing	1978	3.2	39.1	25.1
Machine Trades	5287	8.5	27.0	15.1
Benchwork	7549	12.2	24.3	47.3
Structural Work	11686	18.8	15.2	3.6
Misc.	13069	21.1	39.6	8.1
Inf. Not Available	204	0.3	30.4	41.2

1/ Long-Term unemployed refers to unemployment insurance claimants whose current spell of unemployment has lasted 15 weeks or longer.

Job Service Applicant Supply and Demand

Table 3 compares Job Service (J.S.) job applicants with the J.S. job openings that existed at the end of the month. These comparisons are expressed as supply/demand ratios. Other things being equal, the greater the ratio of applicants to openings, the greater the competition has been for work within that occupational category. To put these ratios into context, the reader must remember that not only do job seekers and employers in general find jobs or recruit workers through other means, but those interested in certain kinds of jobs are particularly unlikely to use the J.S. For example, workers seeking professional and Managerial jobs are least likely to use the J.S., whereas employers usually recruit construction workers through union halls and hire teachers directly. Thus, the main value of Table 3 is that it reflects, for broad occupational groups, the relative labor market conditions that those using the J.S. encountered when seeking work.

Table 3. Experienced Supply/Job Openings Demand 1/

Occupation	Applicants (Supply)	Job Openings (Demand)	Supply/Demand Ratio	
Total				
Prof., Tech., Mgr.				
Clerical				
Sales				
Dom. Services				
Other Services				
Farm., Fish., For.				
Processing				
Machine Trades				
Benchwork				
Structural Work				
Mtr. Frght., Trans.				
Pkg. & Mat. Hndlg.				
Other				

Data for Table 3 is not available at this time due to new fiscal year processing delays. This information will be included in future issues when it becomes available.

1/ Inexperienced and improperly coded job applicants are not included in this table.